



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

*gh*  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/629,163	07/31/2000	HANY M. AZIZ	105433	4806

7590 11/29/2002  
OLIFF & BERRIDGE PLC  
P O BOX 19928  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320

EXAMINER

ZIMMERMAN, GLENN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2879

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/629,163

Applicant(s)

AZIZ ET AL.

Examiner

Glenn Zimmerman

Art Unit

2879

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 September 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 July 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                      4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                      5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_                      6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

Amendment, filed on September 13, 2002, has been entered and acknowledged by the examiner.

The canceled claims 29-49, filed on September 13, 2002, have been entered and acknowledged by the examiner.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Antoniadis et al. U.S. Patent 5,948,552.

Regarding claim 1, Antoniadis discloses an organic light emitting device, comprising:

an anode (**Fig. 2 ref. 201**) ;

a cathode (**ref. 211**); and

a light emission region (**ref. 209**) that emits light disposed between the anode and cathode, the light emission region including an organic (**col. 7 lines 4-10**) light emitting material;

wherein the organic light emitting device is in an annealed condition (**col. 7 lines 60-64**).

Claims 1, 5, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hosokawa et al. U.S. Patent 5,121,029.

an anode (**col. 45 lines 58-61**) ;

a cathode (**col. 45 lines 58-61**); and

a light emission region (**col. 45 lines 58-61**) that emits light disposed between the anode and cathode, the light emission region including an organic light emitting material (**col. 4 lines 21-34**);

wherein the organic light emitting device is in an annealed condition (**col. 61 lines 50-52**).

Regarding claim 5, Hosokawa et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 1, wherein the light emission region comprises:

A hole transport region (**col. 45 lines 58-61**), adjacent to the anode, comprised of a hole transport material;

An electron transport region (**col. 45 lines 58-61**), adjacent to the cathode, comprised of an electron transport material; and

A light emitting portion (**col. 45 lines 58-61**), interposed between the hole transport region and the electron transport region, comprised of an organic (**col. 4 lines 21-34**) light emitting material.

Regarding claim 27, Hosokawa et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 1, wherein the device operates under AC or DC driving conditions (**col. 52 lines 7-15**).

Regarding claim 28, Hosokawa et al. disclose a display comprising at least one organic light emitting device according to claim 1 (**col. 1 lines 10-14**).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Epstein et al. U.S. Patent 6,235,414 in view of Shinar et al. U.S. Patent 5,352,906.

Regarding claim 1, Epstein et al. teach an organic light emitting device, comprising : an anode (**electrode (ITO) ref. 3**); a cathode (**electrode (Al) ref. 1**) ; and a light emission region (**emissive polymer(s) Fig. 1b ref. 5**) that emits light disposed

Art Unit: 2879

between the anode and cathode, the light emission region including an organic light emitting material (**polyphenylene or polyfluorene and blends col. 4 lines 10-25**), but fail to teach wherein the organic light emitting device is in an annealed condition. Shinar et al. in the analogous art teach wherein the organic light emitting device is in an annealed condition (**col. 3 lines 29-62**). Additionally, Shinar et al. teach incorporation of such an annealed condition to improve the operating lifetime and reduction in the EL threshold voltage i.e. the initial voltage at which the electroluminescence occurs, by at least about 20% (**col. 3 lines 52-62**).

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an annealed condition in the organic light emitting device of Epstein et al. since such a modification would improve the operating lifetime and reduction in the EL threshold voltage i.e. the initial voltage at which the electroluminescence occurs, by at least about 20% as taught by Shinar et al.

Regarding claim 2, Epstein et al. teach all the limitations of claim 2, but fail to teach formed by annealing an organic light emitting device at a temperature and for a period of time effective to (i) decrease an operating voltage of the organic light emitting device, and (ii) increase an energy conversion efficiency of the organic light emitting device. Shinar et al. in the analogous art teach annealing an organic light emitting device at a temperature and for a period of time (**col. 3 lines 52-62**). Additionally, Shinar et al. teach incorporation of such an annealing to improve the operating lifetime and reduction in the EL threshold voltage i.e. the initial voltage at which the electroluminescence occurs, by at least about 20% (**col. 3 lines 52-62**). Note the time

Art Unit: 2879

and temperature ranges mentioned by Shinar et al. for annealing include 24 hours and 100 degrees C, which match with the applicant's specification time for achieving the limitations (i) and (ii) of the claim 2.

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use annealing in light emitting device of Epstein et al. since such a modification would improve the operating lifetime and reduction in the EL threshold voltage i.e. the initial voltage at which the electroluminescence occurs, by at least about 20% as taught by Shinar et al.

Regarding claim 3, Epstein et al. teach all the limitations of claim 3, but fail to teach annealed at a temperature and for a period of time effective to (i) decrease the operating voltage of the organic light emitting device by at least about 10%, and (ii) increase the energy conversion efficiency of the organic light emitting device by at least about 10%. Shinar et al. in the analogous art teach annealed at a temperature and for a period of time (**col. 3 lines 52-62**). Additionally, Shinar et al. teaches incorporation of such an annealing time and temperature to improve the operating lifetime and reduction in the EL threshold voltage i.e. the initial voltage at which the electroluminescence occurs, by at least about 20% (**col. 3 lines 52-62**).

Consequently it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the annealing time and temperature in the light emitting device of Epstein et al. since such a modification would improve the operating lifetime and reduction in the EL threshold voltage i.e. the initial voltage at which the electroluminescence occurs, by at least about 20% as taught by Shinar et al.

Regarding claims 7 and 4-6, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 1, wherein the light emission region comprises:

A mixed region including a mixture of a hole transport material and an electron transport material (**col. 3 lines 65-67; col. 4 lines 1-25**); and at least one of (i) a hole transport region between the anode and the mixed region (**polyaniline redox polymer layer Fig. 1(b) ref. 6; col. 4 lines 26-32 and 60-67**); and (ii) an electron transport region (**polyaniline acid redox polymer layer ref. 7; col. 5 lines 1-9**) between the cathode and the mixed region; wherein at least one of the hole transport region, the electron transport region and the mixed region emits light.

All the transport layers are made of polyaniline so they all emit light.

Regarding claims 8 and 9-12, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 7, wherein the light emission region comprises (**polyphenylene or polyfluorene and blends col. 4 lines 10-25**) a material selected from the group consisting of polyphenylenes, polyphenylvinylenes, polyfluorenes, polypyrroles, polyanilines and derivatives thereof.

Regarding claim 13 and 14-17, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 7, wherein the light emission region comprises a material selected from the group consisting of metal oxinoids (**AlQ<sub>3</sub>**), aromatic tertiary amines, indolocarbazoles, triazines, stilbenes, anthracenes, oxadiazole metal chelates, porphyrins, and derivatives thereof (**col. 4 lines 40-55**).

Regarding claims 18 and 19-21, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 7, wherein the hole transport material is selected from the group



Art Unit: 2879

consisting of aromatic tertiary amines and indolocarbazole compounds (**4'-diamine col. 4 lines 40-55**), and the electron transport material is selected from the group consisting of metal oxinoids (**AIQ<sub>3</sub>**), triazines, stilbenes, oxadizole, metal chelates and derivatives thereof (**col. 4 lines 40-55**).

Regarding claims 22 and 23-25, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 22, wherein the hole transport material is a naphthyl-substituted benzidine derivative or indolocarbazole compound (**4'-diamine; N'-diphenyl-N; N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1; col. 4 lines 40-55**), and the electron transport material is tris(8-hydroxyquinoline) aluminum (**AIQ<sub>3</sub> ; col. 4 lines 40-55**) or bis(8-hydroxyquinolato)-4-phenylphenolato)aluminum.

Regarding claim 26, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 1, wherein the device emits light having a wavelength of from about 400 nm to about 700 nm (**Fig. 4, 8 and 9**). It is the position of the examiner that the claimed functional language "wherein the device emits light having a wavelength of from about 400 nm to about 700 nm" is inherent to the claimed structure. See the instant specification.

Regarding claim 27, Epstein et al. disclose the organic light emitting device of claim 1, wherein the device operates under AC or DC driving conditions (**col. 6 lines 5-10**).

Regarding claim 28, Epstein et al. disclose a display comprising at least one organic light emitting device according to claim 1 (**col. 3 lines 24-30; col. 2 lines 15-20**).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Arai U.S. Patent 6,180,963 disclose a Light Emitting Diode. Kawashima Japanese Patent JP403205786A discloses a Manufacture of Double Insulating Thin Film Electroluminescence Device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Glenn Zimmerman whose telephone number is (703) 308-8991. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

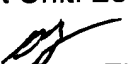
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh Patel can be reached on (703) 305-4794. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7382 for regular communications and (703) 308-7382 for After Final communications.

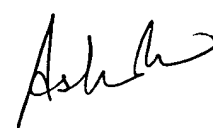
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is n/a.

Application/Control Number: 09/629,163

Page 10

Art Unit: 2879

  
Glenn D. Zimmerman  
November 22, 2002

  
ASHOK PATEL  
PRIMARY EXAMINER